

Intelligence Services Reorganized With Tighter Rules on Surveillance

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The Carter Administration has completed a thorough reorganization of the nation's intelligence community, imposing tighter restrictions on clandestine operations and shifting some responsibilities in the vast bureaucracy devoted to foreign intelligence and espionage.

In a briefing for reporters yesterday, top-ranking Administration officials said the new plan, already in effect in some areas, would be announced as an executive order by the President on Tuesday. It will replace an order issued in the spring of 1976 by President Ford.

The changes, which follow nearly 12 months of high-level reviews, interagency discussions and sharp bureaucratic contests, reflect some of the basic tenets of Mr. Carter's Presidency — a commitment to greater openness in intelligence

functions and a vow to provide greater protection for the rights of individuals against government snooping.

The plan goes far beyond any previous Federal regulations, the officials noted. Other Government officials experienced in counterespionage said they felt that the new procedures were foolish, inflexible and unrealistic.

The new regulations give Adm. Stansfield Turner, the Director of Central Intelligence, some added powers in preparing the intelligence community budget and in other areas. But, according to knowledgeable Administration officials, he was blocked in his request for added authority over the Defense Department's reconnaissance and surveillance operations.

The ultimate decisions on the shape

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of the intelligence regulation order were made by Mr. Carter, Vice President Mondale and David Aaron, the staff manager of the National Security Council, according to Administration officials. Mr. Aaron was Mr. Mondale's principal aide when he was on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in 1975 and 1976.

Mr. Carter will assert on Tuesday, according to one official, that the most far-reaching change in the management of establishment of restrictions "to assure protection of the rights of Americans."

The order even creates a new category called "United States persons," covering not only citizens but also permanent resident aliens, in setting limits on physical and electronic surveillance by intelligence and counterintelligence agencies.

The protection of private citizens was a frequently stated aim of Mr. Mondale when he was a member of the Senate and, incidentally, of Mr. Aaron, a former Foreign Service officer.

The executive order will set forth detailed limits on the collection of intelligence, covert activities and experimentation. According to White House officials, it will specifically accomplish the following:

ing:

¶Specify that the Central Intelligence Agency is prohibited from any covert activities in the United States, just as the Federal Bureau of Investigation is prohibited from such activities overseas. These restrictions existed before, but not so explicitly.

¶Prohibit any attempts to assassinate presumed enemies of the United States, also a policy not explicitly and publicly stated before.

¶Prohibit the C.I.A. and other intelligence agencies from making contracts with academic and other non-government institutions without disclosing the nature of the contract.

¶Restrict surveillance of former American Government employees with knowledge of secret information to those living outside the United States.

Supporting these decrees will be regulations requiring the President to authorize and the Attorney General to approve any surveillance by television or other electronic devices of "United States persons." Even surveillance of a suspected foreign agent would require such authorization and approval.

The reorganization plan brings all counterintelligence functions, hitherto

dispersed among several agencies, under the direction of a newly established Special Coordinating Committee of the National Security Council.

This body, headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's adviser for national security, also will be empowered to recommend covert operations and especially sensitive intelligence collection assignments. The coordinating committee, taking over from the old N.S.C. Operations Advisory Group, includes the secretaries of Defense and State, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Attorney General and the director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr. Brzezinski will also participate in a new Policy Review Committee of the N.S.C. that "defines and establishes priorities for intelligence consumers," according to one official, who added that this body "will drive the whole process" of setting budget and intelligence analysis priorities. Admiral Turner will head this committee.

The Director of Central Intelligence will also oversee in peacetime a new National Intelligence Tasking Center, which will coordinate and assign intelligence collection tasks. In times of crisis or war the

center, under a former Army engineering officer, Lieut. Gen. Frank A. Camm, may be placed under the authority of the Secretary of Defense by Presidential order.

In addition, the new order establishes a National Foreign Intelligence Board as an advisory group for the Director of Central Intelligence on drawing up the budget. It includes all senior officials of the Federal Government charged with developing intelligence products and, according to one official, it has already been functioning for two months in preparing the 1979 fiscal year intelligence budget.

A White House official, describing the new arrangements, said, "It means the most important national intelligence functions — collection, tasking, budget control, analysis for N.S.C. consumers — will be centralized" under Admiral Turner.

A Defense Department official said that the issuance of the executive order had been held up for several months by protracted struggles, mainly between Admiral Turner and Defense Secretary Harold Brown, over the C.I.A. chief's unsuccessful bid to gain control over Pentagon intelligence programs.